

# ARRIVAL OF THE DOVENBY.

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

### CASTLE & COOKE!

Fencing Wire, Galvanized and Annealed, Nos. 5 and 6.  
Cast Steel, 2, 3, 4, and 14 inch, Octagon and Square,  
Hoop Iron, 2, 3, 4, 1, and 14 inch.  
English Belting, 3 and 4 in.  
Fence Wire Staples, Spear and Jackson Files,  
Saucepans, Tea Kettles, Galvanized Tubs, Galvanized Buckets,  
Hubbuck's B. L. Oil, White Lead, Red Lead,  
White Zinc, Sardines, 1 and 2; Currie, Mustard,  
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CASES GAL. CORRUGATED IRON, 24 W. G., 7 & 8 FEET.

—BY THE—  
"Martha Davis" from Boston.  
A FEW OF THE CELEBRATED  
**NEW HAVEN PARLOR ORGANS!**  
Will be Sold Cheap!  
ALSO, JUST ARRIVED.

One Pair of Weston's Patent Hanging Centrifugals, complete,  
WITH IRON FRAME AND MIXER!  
Blake's Steam Pumps, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

—AND TO ARRIVE—  
**BLAKE'S VACUUM PUMPS!**

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION ON SEWING MACHINES!

CASTLE & COOKE  
Can Furnish the Singer New Family Sewing Machine!  
Equal to any other Double Thread Machine, for \$50.

Singer Tailor Manufacturing Machine, for \$55!  
As proof of the Superiority of the SINGER MACHINES, their sales number MORE than all the manu-  
facturers in the world, put together. Also, on hand.

The Wilcox & Gibbs' Automatic Machine.  
The easiest running, simplest and only noiseless Machine, for \$50.

**WILDER & CO. EXTRA**

Importers and Dealers in  
**LUMBER**  
—AND—  
**BUILDING MATERIALS!**

OF ALL KINDS.

**JUST RECEIVED**

—SEVERAL—  
**LATE ARRIVALS!**

—OF—  
**LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED CARGOES**

—OF—  
**NORTH-WEST LUMBER,**

COMPRISING  
**ALL THE USUAL STOCK SIZES**

—OF—  
**SCOTCH LIME,**

**TIMBER, PLANK, BOARDS,**

**FENCING AND PICKETS**

**ALSO, ON HAND**

A Most Complete Stock of  
**DRY REDWOOD!**

Scotling; Plank, surfaced and rough,  
Boards, surfaced and rough; Battens,  
Pickets, Rustic, Lattice, Clapboards.

**ALSO, IN STOCK,**

**A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPER**

**LATEST STYLES.**

**NAILS, LOCKS,**

**BUTTS, HINGES,**

**BOLTS, SCREWS, Etc.**

**Paint and Whitewash Brushes**

**WHITE LEAD, WHITE ZINC, PAINT OIL.**

**METALLIC AND OTHER PAINTS!**

**Glass, Salt, Firewood,**

**DOORS, SASH, BLINDS**

**ALL SIZES.**

Of Eastern and California Make.

**FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT**

**AND AT**

**LOW PRICES**

**JUST RECEIVED FROM**

**CORTLAND WAGON MANUFACTURING CO., N. Y.**

**AS EVIDENCE OF**

**Buggies, Wagons, Carriages!**

**DILLINGHAM & CO.,**

**Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.**

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# HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,  
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY  
T. CRAWFORD MACDOWELL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1879.

Tennyson at Home and Abroad.

The Poet-His Habits, Likes and Dislikes.

How the Laureate Appears in Society and  
OUT OF IT.

Mr. Tennyson's orders in reference to the ad-  
mission of visitors are of the strictest kind. He  
has more than Wordsworth's horror of tourists,  
and is equally inaccessible to neighbors. The  
fact is, like other mortal men, he prefers to  
choose his own company, though a letter intro-  
duction is always in force and the most courteous  
of receptions. But Mr. Tennyson can be much  
more than courteous with a sympathetic person;  
he can be the most charming of companions.  
Languishing in a comfortable arm chair and smok-  
ing his pipe—he is a great "smoker"—the Lau-  
reate will talk on any and every subject, and  
equally well on all.

Generally speaking Mr. Tennyson's views are  
those of a cultivated Liberal of the school of  
Brooks, rather than of the school of Emerson.  
He is by birth and training something of an aristo-  
crat, with a pedigree such as few members of the  
House of Lords could rival. The Tennysons are,  
perhaps, the oldest family in Lincolnshire,  
which is saying a good deal. Besides being a  
Liberal, Mr. Tennyson has a good deal in com-  
mon with the Jingo, or, rather, he understands  
and sympathizes with the best features of im-  
perialism. He was one of the promoters of the  
Crimean war, and during the war he published  
the passionate outbreak of exultation with which  
he welcomed the commencement of hostilities.  
Again when the Times was coolly propos-  
ing, apropos of nothing in particular, that we  
should cut off Canada, the empire, it was the  
Laureate who uttered the most eloquent protest  
against so fatal a policy. In religion he may be  
described as a Broad Churchman—very broad  
—but with the keenest sense of the beauty  
of the Christian religion, and the Christian  
Mythos. Among the dearest of his personal  
friends was Frederick Maurice, who stood god-  
father to one of his boys. Apropos of friends, I  
remember to have heard an uncomfortable person  
claim that Arthur Hallam was paid but £250 for  
his services. The Laureate, however, is well known  
to young Tennyson. The allegation is really too  
monstrous to believe, for though it is  
easy to overstate "In Memoriam," the poem cer-  
tainly contains some of the finest passages in the  
language, and has been translated into many  
languages. It is founded on unsubstantial  
fiction. In literature Mr. Tennyson's tastes are  
far more correct than those of many famous  
poets. He sincerely loves the great masters,  
Milton, Shakespeare, Homer, Greek  
poets, one gathers that Homer is his favorite;  
among Roman, Lucan. For his poem on the  
latter in Macmillan he received, I believe, a  
guinea a line, or some 300 in all—a bit too  
much, Albeit, Dryden was paid but £250 for  
10,000 lines. Of course he has his literary  
versions. Perhaps of living writers the less said  
the better; but it was certainly unfortunate that  
Bulwer Lytton should have talked of Mr. Ten-  
nyson being pensioned, and that Mr. Tennyson  
should have resorted by calling the author of  
"Pelham" a band box. In those days men were  
foolish enough to say what they meant. The  
Laureate's irritability, however, is generally of  
the right kind—a noble rage, because the right  
thing is not being done or said. He is no re-  
spector of persons. A lady of very high rank  
indeed (almost the highest) was once reading  
"Locksley Hall" aloud in the presence of the  
author, who suddenly discovered that she had  
snatched the book out of her hand, saying:  
"That's not the way to read it." He then de-  
clared the verses himself. "I call that shouting  
it," was the lady's comment. In other ways the  
Laureate asserts his independence of social re-  
straints, and no one dares gainsay him.

The curious may be interested to learn that  
the Laureate is something of a bon vivant, as  
indeed a bard should be. Perhaps it would be  
more correct to say that he is a man of great  
taste and refinement, and that he is an excel-  
lent caterer for others, though now com-  
paratively indifferent to these things himself.  
The reader who shall taste the Laureate's wine  
will be fortunate indeed. I am not referring to  
the official "ack" which he receives, but to the  
private "ack" which he receives from his friends.  
Amontillado, the price of which I am really  
afraid to state to an unbelieving generation.  
Probably no such gift was ever made since Lord  
Nelson received (in 1800) a dozen bottles of the  
vintage of 1795.

Mr. Tennyson is of course a power in society  
not the less so because the man (as distinguished  
from the poet) is so little heard of. Having  
nothing to ask for and having declined all favors  
from the Crown, he is not a man who is  
grace ask something for others or plead a want  
of grace. His own intervention, however, in the  
political history of his time was unsuccessful. It  
is understood that both Mr. Tennyson and Mr.  
Carter spoke most eloquently in the House of  
Commons in support of the late Government of  
the Opposition and urged him to pass before  
definitely committing the English nation to the  
democratic platform. But, as was finally op-  
posed, Poetry and Philosophy pleaded in vain  
the right of Amontillado. Alfred Tennyson is so  
great a name in English literature that one may  
be permitted to observe in all good humor that  
the poet is not necessarily always a prophet.  
For one thing, "Mrs. Locksley" is alive at the  
present day and is so much to be regretted.  
With a most honest, honorable and cultured  
country gentleman. Mrs. Locksley does not  
weep during the small hours of the night—as far  
as one can judge from fresh and rosy looks in the  
daytime.

Possibly Mr. Tennyson would do well to study  
more seriously some of the great French masters.  
French critics contemptuously speak of the  
works of the most modern English poets as "raw  
meat," and undoubtedly Mr. Tennyson would  
be better for a little careful dressing. The Lau-  
reate has, unfortunately, a prejudice against  
French literature. Every one remembers the  
"poisonous honey stolen from France," as ap-  
plied to Mr. Swinburne's verses; though, by  
the way, Mr. Swinburne's rejoinder about  
"home-made treacle" is not so well known as it  
deserves to be. The one French writer Mr.  
Tennyson loves is Victor Hugo; Lamartine he  
thinks foolish, and Balzac positively puts him out  
of temper.

In connection with men and things French,  
one may be allowed to recall the old story of two  
distinguished Britons in the good city of Paris.  
The name of one was Thackeray; that of the  
other Tennyson. They put up at the same hotel  
and were on terms of personal friendship. One  
day Thackeray went out, leaving Tennyson in  
his sitting-room. Anxious for the latter's com-  
fort, for it was winter, "his lady" was sortir le  
feu," quoth Thackeray in his own detestable  
French, to the servant in attendance. After two  
hours' stroll he returned to find the whole  
hotel in commotion. The landlady, looking per-  
petrator's notice in Thackeray's face, informed  
that "the madame" was growing dangerous, and  
insisted on being let out. He must send to the  
Commissary of Police without further delay.  
"Ne laissez pas sortir le feu" was the impres-  
sion his language had conveyed to the servant!

Some of our plodding readers may like to pe-  
rase the following curious variations of the well-  
known line from Gray's "Elegy": "The plough-  
man homeward plods his weary way."

The weary ploughman homeward plods his way.

The weary ploughman plods his homeward way.

The homeward ploughman, weary, plods his way.

The homeward, weary ploughman, plods his way.

The weary, homeward ploughman plods his way.

Homeward the weary ploughman plods his way.

Homeward the ploughman, weary, plods his way.

Wearily, the homeward ploughman plods his way.

The ploughman homeward, weary, plods his way.

The ploughman, weary, homeward plods his way.

The ploughman, weary, plods his homeward way.

These examples give lines having "way" as  
the ending. With "weary," "ploughman,"  
"homeward," and "plods," as terminations the  
transpositions possible would run into the hun-  
dreds.—Etc.

The total number of students now at Yale is  
1,022. Of this number, the Sheffield Scientific  
School has 194.

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# The English Steel Ship.

It seems that the steel ship built by the Brit-  
ish Government is a success, and the London  
Times says that "whatever doubts may have been  
entertained with respect to the speed perfor-  
mance of the Iris, steel dispatch vessel, were con-  
firmed by the long and varied trial to which  
she was subjected on the measured mile in  
Stokes Bay. She was proved to be not only the  
quickest ship in the navy, but the quickest  
ship afloat, having surpassed the highest speed  
realized by the Lightning, torpedo vessel, and  
even outstripped the most sanguine expectations  
of Mr. Baranby, her designer." We read that  
the Iris was in every respect an essentially ex-  
perimental craft. There was nothing resembling  
her in the service with reference to the propor-  
tion of midship section to length, the extreme  
fineness of her entrance and run, and the ratio of  
her enormous horse-power to displacement; and,  
as a result, there were only very imperfect data  
to guide the Constructor's Department as to her  
probable performance from the actual perfor-  
mance of previously existing ships. The ship  
was trimmed by ballast and coal to 15 feet 8  
inches forward and 20 feet 6 inches astern, which  
was near about her normal line; and the new four-  
bladed experimental screws were 16 feet 3 inches  
in diameter, and had a pitch of 20 feet. The  
blades were smoothed to prevent friction, and  
conical caps had been tapped into the bosses over  
the screws which secured the screws to the shafts  
for the purpose of preventing the war which  
has been found to follow a bluff ending, whereby  
the resistance against which the ship has to con-  
tend in passing through the water is augmented.  
The result of the trial was in every respect more  
satisfactory. Four full-power runs were  
made on the mile with the following surprising  
results: Steam at engines, 62 lbs; vacuum, 27  
inches; revolutions, 96 starboard, 98 port; horse  
power, 7,343.8; time, 15.72 knots. The  
engine thus developed fully 700 horse more  
than the contract while the ship realized two  
knots in excess of the speed obtained from the  
larger screws, and fully a knot more than the  
Constructor's Department anticipated to get out  
of her.

St. Gotard Tunnel.—Two years from this  
time the great St. Gotard tunnel through the  
Alps uniting Switzerland and Italy, must either  
be completed or the contractor, M. Favre, will  
have a heavy penalty to pay. Under the terms  
of his contract he is to complete the tunnel by  
October 1st, 1880, on which it remains unfinished.  
If six months afterward it is still uncompleted,  
he loses \$2000 per day; and if 12 months go  
past without its being turned over he forfeits  
everything, including the sum of \$1,500,000.  
The undertaking is a gigantic one, and some en-  
gineers doubt if Favre is not badly beaten at the  
start. The main tunnel is over 29,000 feet long,  
and the work on it is only prosecuted under tremen-  
dous difficulties. All the power used in drilling  
is furnished by compressed air, which is prepared  
outside by powerful pumps and stored up in vast  
tanks. The locomotives which draw from the  
tunnel the blasted rocks are also run by com-  
pressed air, as the use of steam in such a hole  
would be impossible. The men at the drills are  
often suffocated by the foul vapors, partly natu-  
ral and partly produced by the explo-  
sions of dynamite, which are so constant that an  
observer compares them to cannon firing in a  
battle. The men are therefore provided with  
masks, and the air is constantly changed, except  
that the exhaust air from the drills is  
employed to drive them toward the mouth of the  
excavation. Favre is laboring with splendid en-  
ergy and the working force is as large as can be  
put on. It is vainly to be hoped that he will  
be able to complete the tunnel by the time he  
will receive a bonus of \$1000 for each day  
previous to October 1st, 1880, on which he has  
his task finished. The tunnel will cost about  
\$5,000,000, although when it was first under-  
taken the estimates were some \$30,000,000  
more than the above figures. The discrepancy was  
occasioned by engineers' mistakes, and when it  
was found that the enterprise would be much  
more expensive than originally announced,  
the only thing that saved it from being abandoned.  
But the Swiss, Italian and German governments  
crushed their subventions, private subscriptions  
were stimulated and financial success was as-  
sured. The laborers employed are Italians, about  
the only country men who could be employed at  
the small wages paid, averaging from 60 cents to  
\$1.25 per day. A writer speaks of them as the  
Chinese of Europe, but we doubt if even John  
Ward would demur at being asked to do such la-  
bors, exhausting and dangerous work for the  
same amount of pay. [Engineering and Mining  
Journal.]

CRUDE PETROLEUM is obtained in ten different  
provinces in Japan, and its existence has been  
known, according to Japanese writers, since 615,  
but no method of purifying it was known until  
recently. A number of refineries are now in  
successful operation there, with a total capacity  
of turning out 4,000 gallons per day.

THEN AND NOW.—The price of bread in Eng-  
land is said to be precisely what it was in 1770.  
Now, at its present retail price, nine pence, is  
a great advance on the three and three-quarter  
pence per pound of that day; and butter has  
risen from six pence to twenty pence.

# THE IRISDON

IRON & LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

Corner Beale and Howard Sts.,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

W. H. TAYLOR, Pres't. JOSEPH MOORE, Sup't.

BUILDERS OF STEAM MACHINERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Steamboat, Steamship, Land

ENGINES AND BOILERS

HIGH PRESSURE OR COMPOUND.

STEAM VESSELS, of all kinds, built complete with  
Hulls of Wood, Iron or Composite.

ORDINARY ENGINES compounded when advan-  
taged.

STEAM LAUNCHES, barges and Steam Tugs con-  
structed with reference to the Trade in which they  
are to be employed. Speed, tonnage and draft of water  
guaranteed.

SUGAR MILLS AND SUGAR-MAKING MA-  
CHINERY made after the most approved plans.  
Also all kinds of Iron Work constructed thereon.

WATER PIPES, of all sizes, built of any kind,  
made in suitable lengths for connection together, or  
Sheeted, riveted and packed for shipment, ready  
to be riveted on the ground.

HYDRAULIC RIVETING, Boiler Work and Water  
Pipe made by this establishment, riveted by Hydraulic  
Riveting Machinery, that quality of work being su-  
perior to hand work.

SHIP WORK, Ship and Steam Captains, Steam  
Winches, Air and Circulating Pumps, made after the  
most approved plans.

PUMPS, Direct Acting Pumps, for Irrigation or City  
Water Works purposes, built with the celebrated Dwyer  
Valve Motion, superior to any other pump.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.

THE UNDERIGNED IS NOT THE

Sole Agent of the Hawaiian or any other American  
Watch Company, but is prepared to sell all Watches, as  
well as Jewelry, of American manufacture, on the  
same terms as the public. To prove this, he only gives the  
public to price his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

**Waltham Watches,**

A SPECIALTY.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry cleaned and repaired, and  
warranted. Charges reasonable.

Watch Crystals inserted for 25 cents.

Having received the services of a first-class Jeweler, I  
am now prepared to manufacture all kinds of  
Gold Jewelry, Sets, Chains, Lockets,

Bracelets, Rings, Cuff and Collar Buttons,  
Alaska and Seal Rings, Etc., Etc.,

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Shells mounted in Gold or Silver to suit customers.

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ket price for gold or silver.

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# Liquor-drinking is compatible

with animal, but with farinaceous  
diet, seems to have been corroborated by an  
English scientific man, who has been trying the  
experiment on twenty-seven liquor-drinking per-  
sons. A striking instance of reform was shown  
in the case of a man of sixty, who had been in-  
temperate for thirty-five years, and who is in the  
habit of taking a spree about once a week. His  
constitution was so shattered that he had great  
difficulty in obtaining insurance on his life. After  
an attack of delirium tremens, which nearly  
proved fatal, he was induced to live upon farina-  
ceous food, which in seven months entirely re-  
covered his desire for liquor, and he became per-  
fectly sober. He lost flesh at the beginning of  
the experiment, but regained it after two or  
three months. Among the articles of food men-  
tioned as specially antagonistic to alcohol are  
lentils, dried beans, haricot beans and macaroni,  
all of which should